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Spain would be in every way the gainer if she abandoned her colonies in the Gulf of Guinea; and he advises this course.

His own special studies in hygiene make him incidentally very severe upon the Government and the naval authorities for neglect and improvidence in the equipment of the ships and the troops destined for the colonies; his illustrations being taken, necessarily, from the experiences of 1898. He finds the other European colonies in West Africa—English, French, German, and Portuguese—well administered and prosperous. The picture seems to be overcharged, but the advice may be regarded as sound, for other nations as well as for Spain. They will do best who have least to do with Guinea, with or without railroads and scientific methods.

Giacomo Costantino Beltrami e le sue Esplorazioni in America. Eugenia Masi. Firenze, Tipografia di G. Barbèra, 1902.

The author says in her preface that she has been moved to publish this little book by the desire to bring into clearer light the work of Beltrami as an explorer and, incidentally, to do justice to his personal and political character, naturally dear to one closely related to him by family ties. It cannot be said that this relationship has in any way falsified the point of view. Prof. Masi tells her story plainly and lucidly, with the necessary references, and with no more than the natural sympathy for a man whose career has been overlooked.

It may appear to some of her readers that she overestimates the importance of Beltrami's contribution towards the discovery of the Mississippi sources; but this is, in any case, nothing more than an error of judgment. It is a more serious mistake to impute motives to those who do not happen to agree with her.

The county of Beltrami in the State of Minnesota and Beltrami Island on the map of the glacial Lake Agassiz perpetuate the name of the explorer in official and scientific literature—a double distinction accorded to few wanderers in a strange land.

Greater America. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. x and 436 pp., 11 maps and diagrams, Appendix and Index. Harper & Bros., New York and London, 1904.

This volume gives less attention to geographical description than any earlier book by its well-known author. It is critical rather than descriptive. It deals with all the Americas in their relations with one another and the world at large, and in their character, their ideals, and policies. Naturally the United States, as the